62

[19617]

FROM
WATSON'S PECANWOOD NURSERIES
SAMUEL D. WATSON, Owner
ORANGEBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA

POST

Place
Three Cent
Stamp
Here



TO:

# Money "Grows" On Home Grown Pecan Trees

*from*

# Watson's Pecanwood Nurseries

(2 mi. SW of City on Cordova Hwy.)

## Orangeburg, S. C.

## SUMMARY OF PLANTING SUGGESTIONS

1. SELECT REASONABLY WELL-DRAINED LOCATION AND CLEAR LAND BY MOWING (YARDS) OR THOROUGHLY CULTIVATING AND LEVEL — HARROWING (FIELDS) and stake off holes: At least 25 or 30 ft. for HOME PLANTINGS; or 40 to 70 ft. for ORCHARD PLANTINGS. (40'x40', squares, 27 trees per acre, thin after 20-25 years; 70'x70', squares, 9 trees per acre, OK about 40-50 years).

2. DIG HOLES BEFORE ARRIVAL OF TREES: About 24" wide, 36" deep. PROVIDED YOU ARE GOING TO WATER TREES 1ST SEASON *REGULARLY*, mix 5 qt. (5 lbs.) to 10 qt. (10 lbs.) ground commercial sheep or cow manure with topsoil, and have ready for use in planting. Also, if land is "new" or presence of termites is suspected, ALSO mix ½ lb. Dieldrin 5% Granular for termite control. IF REGULAR WATERING OF TREES IS QUESTIONABLE, LEAVE OFF ALL FERTILIZERS WHEN PLANTING.

3. IMMEDIATELY UPON ARRIVAL OF TREES, THOROUGHLY REDAMPEN ROOTS by punching holes in bale and pouring in water.

4. FOR BEST RESULTS, PRUNE OFF ¼ TO ½ OF THE TOPS OF TREES.

5. FOR FLATHEAD BORER CONTROL, WRAP TRUNK OF EACH TREE FROM ORIGINAL GROUND LEVEL (WHERE BARK CHANGES COLOR) TO NEAR TOP OF TREE, passing 4" wide "Gardrite" paper or burlap spirally around and UPWARDS; then bind wrapping at top with cord, then pass cord spirally DOWN TREE, so that it crosses wrapping spiral, and tie securely near bottom. (We can trunk-wrap trees for you @ 25¢ each, or sell you Gardrite Paper, 154 ft., for $1). KEEP TRUNK WRAPPED TWO YEARS, especially Apr. 1 to Sept. 1. NOTE: If trees are planted in low-lying land where cold is apt to "settle," DO NOT WRAP TREE TRUNKS but use Suggestion No. 10 instead.

6. SET TREE IN HOLE so that original ground level (bottom of wrapping) rests 4" to 6" below ground level; then shovel in soil, settling and packing soil with abundant water, gently tamping to saturate soil thoroughly. Bring soil up to cover about 1" of lower edge of wrapping.

7. FORM A BASIN AROUND BASE OF TREE AT LEAST 36" IN DIAMETER to cup abundant rainfall water or irrigated water. This may be done with shovel or hoe. KEEP THIS BASIN OPEN.

8. APPLY HEAVY MULCH OF STRAW OR LEAVES in basin to discourage weed growth. During growing season, occasionally pull out weeds and grass, or remove mulch, hoe, then replace mulch.

9. FERTILIZE TREES EVERY JANUARY OR FEBRUARY after 1st planted summer, using 1 qt. (2 lbs.) 8-8-8 or 10-10-10 fertilizer, applying in a band about base of tree and thoroughly working into soil. Then apply heavy mulch for weed control. Increase amount 2 lbs. each year, same analysis. When first nuts appear, and tree has attained good size change to 4-8-12, approximately 2 lbs. per year after planting.

10. SPRAY LEAVES OF YOUNG PECAN TREES ONCE EACH MONTH, April thru August, using DDT 50-W (1 lb.: 16 gal. water) to control webworms and June-bugs. Spray trunks also, if they were not wrapped.

# PECAN TREES

## "PAPERSHELL" BUDDED OR GRAFTED

Home-grown, popular varieties of proven performance, carefully dug, grown and packed.

NEW PRICE LIST [1961]

| Height Above Ground | 1-10 Trees at Each | 11-50 Trees at Each | 51 or more Trees at Each |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2-3 feet | $2.50 | $2.45 | $2.40 |
| 3-4 feet | 3.00 | 2.90 | 2.80 |
| 4-5 feet | 3.60 | 3.45 | 3.30 |
| 5-6 feet | 4.20 | 3.90 | 3.60 |
| 6-7 feet | 5.00 | 4.70 | 4.40 |
| 7-8 feet | 6.00 | 5.60 | 5.20 |
| 8-10 feet | 7.00 | 6.50 | 6.00 |

Varities and sizes approximately available, subject to prior sale. PLEASE CHECK BEFORE ORDERING.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stuart | 2'—10' | Desirable | 2'—10' |
| Gloria Grande ("Super Stuart") | 2'—10' | Farley | 2'—5' |
| Masterpiece ("Mahan") | 2'—7' | Curtis | 2'—7' (exc. 4-5') |
| | | Cape Fear | 2'—7' |

(SEEDLING PECAN TREES, NOT GRAFTED OR BUDDED, AT ½ PRICES OF OTHER TREES, IF ORDERED IN ADVANCE).

TERMS: Cash with order or one-third total when booking is placed. Balance C.O.D. ADD $1.00 Baling Cost on ALL SHIPPED ORDERS FOR LESS THAN $5.00. (Any size order at nursery office, no baling costs). Please add 3% S.C. Sales Tax on all Nursery Stock unless you can certify "for commercial orchard production" (ten or more pecan or other nut trees) or "for re-sale only" and give your firm name and retail license number.

DELIVERY: All prices are f.o.b. our nursery or local express office or post office. Size 2-3 ft. only can go parcel post in small bales, C.O.D. for transportation; all others usually shipped Railway Express, transportation "collect" unless otherwise requested. We recommend Motor Express Lines only if trees can be shipped direct from Orangeburg to you (in a town) without interchange to another truck line. ANY SIZE PECAN TREE CAN BE TRANSPORTED FROM OUR NURSERY IN TRUNK OF ORDINARY-SIZED CAR.

11. APPLY ½ LB. ZINC SULFATE, 89%, after tree has made substantial growth, (one to two years), working into soil in same manner as fertilizer. CAUTION: zinc sulfate is poisonous to humans and to animals. Apply SEPARATELY from fertilizer for best results.

12. PROTECT TREES FROM BREAKAGE, BRUISING, AND FIRE. Water thoroughly once or twice a week, March thru September, until trees have made vigorous growth and are well established. If soil is reasonably well-drained, YOU CANNOT WATER YOUNG PECAN TREES TOO MUCH.

## PRACTICAL PECAN POINTERS

THE SOUTHERN PECAN TREE is one of the finest combinations of beauty, strength and profitable productivity in the entire world. It grows hardy, tall, and shapely, with graceful branches, leafing out fully in hot June and retaining its foliage usually until well into the fall, when heavy crops of delicious nuts may be harvested. Indeed, this tree offers the ultimate in a combination of shade and fruit! It is deeply rooted, especially on well-drained sandy or sand-clay soils, and usually offers strong resistance to the winds; And, one might well say, when once a pecan tree is well established, "It lives forever!" About 150 years ago, Thomas Jefferson gave George Washington some pecans which he planted at Mount Vernon. We have seen these trees, and many are still bearing pecans! And foresters tell us that there are pecan trees now producing in the rich delta of the Mississippi that were BEARING PECANS WHEN COLUMBUS LANDED IN AMERICA!

PECAN PRODUCTION TIES IN WELL with farm activities, and also with landscaping of home grounds. Besides making beautiful shade, the trees may be mutually beneficial in poultry, cattle, or hog raising. Pecans may be interplanted with peaches, pears, plums, or other fruits, and when the shorter-lived fruit trees become unproductive, they may be removed, leaving a PERMANENT PECAN GROVE. Pecan trees may be successfully interplanted with cotton, corn, or truck crops, and only a strip may be left for the trees, the cultivated tree strip being gradually widened as the trees grow. Pecan growing can be a profitable, permanent business, and a farmer can "grow into it" with a very small loss of land while the trees are growing into commercial productivity. Large pecan groves can be operated with a minimum of labor and expense by use of machinery to cultivate or mow, and to aid in the harvesting of nuts. We often shake down 1,000 to 4,000 pounds of pecans per day with our tractor-operated "pecan tree shaker," a machine that costs $150, which employs 2 men; and other newer machines may be had for $375 that can be used by ONE MAN ONLY. Farm workers like to pick up pecans (you can't eat cotton!), but suction pecan harvesting machines are available to those large growers who desire them. Pecan grove acreage may be well utilized for winter grazing to excellent advantage by proper use of legumes and grasses. Pecan trees may be planted in permanent pastures on land with naturally good soil moisture, provided they are temporarily shielded from stock and kept locally cultivated the first few years. The pecan is the finest of all trees to aid in the permanent solid growth of real estate subdivisions.

ADAPTATION as a shade tree is practically universal throughout the U.S., but for production of nuts the Southern pecan tree requires temperate to warm climate and fairly long growing seasons. Generally, it can be said that it will produce nuts in Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Kentucky, West Virginia, Maryland, and states southward and westward, including Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. Ordinarily, good cotton or truck land will produce good pecans. On deep

sandy lands the trees are apt to be very "thirsty" until they become well established, but if they are watered the first year or two, they can eventually go down *very deep* for water. Avoid gummy, low-lying lands usually or often under water or continually boggy, or where water table comes nearer than 30" to 36" to soil surface. "New-ground" is a great hazard to newly planted trees on account of "termite" injury, but land may be treated with dieldrin in the immediate vicinity of the tree to minimize injury until trees make heavy growth. Lime should be used with caution, and in no case should the pH be brought higher than 6.5, but a pH of 6. is ideal. If the pH is brought up to 7. or above, the soluble zinc salts in the soil will be changed to an insoluble state, and zinc starvation, or "pecan rosette," will result, as shown by "frizzly leaves," and poor growth. Pecans are close kin to hickories and "pig-nuts" or swamp pecans, and where these thrive pecans can usually be grown successfully. They are native to "second bottoms" of the Lower Mississippi River and its tributaries, on lands that are subject to occasional overflow. We know of no nut tree that can adapt its root system to the soil in which it grows as well as can the pecan; in deep sandy soils it has a very long tap-root, but in soils underlaid with a "hardpan" the roots will "lock on" in the hard clay. In case of a high water table, the tap-root will penetrate to the excessively wet soil and stop, as it does not like "wet feet."

**99% VIGOROUS "LIVE" WITH PECANWOOD TREES**

**Desirable 2-3', planted February, 1960; photographed October, 1960.**

*PREPARATION FOR PLANTING*

PREPARATION FOR PLANTING — IN HOME PLANTING, where shade is of equal importance with fruit production, trees may be spaced 25 or 30 feet apart, especially where they can feed out one or two directions otherwise. Care should be taken to avoid planting near large trees or large growing shrubs, which will sap much soil moisture and fertility from the young trees. Also, pecans demand a great deal of sunlight for proper development and regular production. Some excellent locations around the homesite are: in front of the home, on either or both sides of the walk, near the drive, affording pleasant parking shade in summer; a semi-circular drive, or a double avenue in case of a home some distance from the highway. Plantings about the western side of the home, affording maximum protection from afternoon sun; and other good places are in chicken-yards, dog-yards, or spaced throughout gardens. Flower-beds may be planted around bases of trees, and this has proven to be an ideal method to insure adequate fertility and water, because the "mistress" is sure to care for her flowers, while the "mister" is out winning the family bread.

*PLOW-DISK PECAN GROVE LAND*

PECAN GROVE LAND should be thoroughly plowed or disked, then harrowed, so that there is no danger from fire, and laying out of rows will be much easier. Trees may be spaced 60 x 60 feet, which will take 14 trees in equilateral triangles, or 12 per acre if planted in squares. If the land is very fertile, plant 70 x 70 feet, taking 10 trees per acre in triangles, or 9 per acre in squares. MAXIMUM USE OF LAND may be made by planting 40 x 40 feet in squares (27 per acre), then taking out a diagonal row after about 20 or 25 years, leaving them 56 x 56 (15 per acre); then taking out a diagonal row again after about 30 to 50 years, leaving them 80 x 80 (7 per acre). Land may be "laid out" fairly easily by use of a subsoiling plow or "middle-buster," laying off rows each way, and planting trees where furrows cross. Trees may be planted as field borders, or along property lines, or may be aligned along both sides of roads or lanes, allowing a minimum of 25 feet from tree trunk to line for limb spread. They make excellent productive windbreaks across large fields, and provide beautiful approaches to a homesite or other places of natural interest. If the land is rolling and terraced, trees may be planted on terrace beds to good advantage, thus permanently marking out terraces, and affording a means of anchoring the soil against erosion.

**99% VIGOROUS "LIVE" WITH PECANWOOD TREES**

**Curtis 2-3', planted February, 1960; photographed October, 1960.**

*DIG HOLES*

DIG HOLES BEFORE ARRIVAL OF TREES whenever possible, so that they may be planted with least possible delay. Holes should be approximately 18 to 24 inches wide, and 36 inches deep. The general rule should be to dig the holes sufficiently wide to allow lateral or side roots to be spread out naturally. A good plan is to dig holes with an ordinary post-hole digger, using a sharpened heavy piece of steel axle or sharpened pipe or "crowbar" to soften the hole when clay is reached in the digging. Then the "post-hole" may be easily widened with ordinary shovel to the size desired. Holes may be dug for large plantings by use of an automatic hole-digger, tractor-operated, using an auger 18" or 24" wide. It may be necessary to hand-dig afterwards in center of holes, to permit planting of longer-rooted trees. If holes are dug entirely by hand, it is suggested that the topsoil be laid on a separate pile from the less fertile subsoil, as it is preferable to use topsoil only in replanting — and the more fertile the better; but usually avoid use of woods earth, because of danger from termites. Mix back-filling soil with 5 to 10 lbs. (1 qt. = 2 lbs.) GROUND COMMERCIAL SHEEP OR COW MANURE. Also mix ½ lb. DIEL-

DRIN GRANULAR 5% FOR TERMITE AND GROUND INSECT CONTROL if land is "rooty" or "new-ground." *IMPORTANT*: It is vitally necessary to keep trees watered once a week first season or two, ESPECIALLY if any fertilizer material is used in planting.

*REDAMPEN ROOTS*

IMMEDIATELY UPON ARRIVAL OF TREES, thoroughly redampen all roots by punching holes in bale of trees just above the bulgy root-packing and pouring water into the package, allowing it to run downward; avoid exposure of roots to the air, or to direct sunlight or to extreme (freezing) cold or to heat, or drying winds, and plant as soon as possible. If it is impractical to plant trees within a day or two after arrival, trees may be "heeled in." The process is to dig a wide shallow sloping trench, take trees out of bale, remove all packing, and place side by side, and cover with moist soil. In this way, you may take up ONE TREE AT A TIME, without unnecessary exposure of roots, and plant it.

**99% VIGOROUS "LIVE" WITH PECANWOOD TREES**

**Gloria Grande 2-3', planted February, 1960; photographed October, 1960.**

*PRUNING BACK TOPS*

PRUNING BACK OF TOPS OF TREES will promote stronger growth of trees. It is usually advantageous to remove ¼ to ½ of the "top" of tree above the bud or graft union. WRAP THE TRUNK OF EACH TREE BEFORE PLANTING, using our "GARD-RITE," or heavy, strong, treated paper, or burlap, or ask us to do it for you at nursery, at a moderate cost of 25¢ per tree. (Or we can sell you a whole roll, 154 ft., for $1). Use long strips about 4" wide, and bind well around tree, beginning just where the "brown," or root bark meets the "gray," or trunk bark. Then wrap spirally UP the tree, and continue until reaching near the top of tree, and cut off. Bind wrapping in place near the upper end with cotton cord or binder twine, and then wind it DOWN the tree in spiral direction, CROSSING original spiral, until just above original ground level, where wrapping was begun; then tie cord to itself, keeping wrapping firmly attached to tree. Trunk-wrapping serves to exclude the deadly "flat-head borer," which is often a killer of newly planted pecan and other trees. It has come to our attention that bark of trees planted in very low-lying "frost pockets" sometimes "winter-kills" THROUGH the paper, so if trees are so located, we suggest keeping trees trunk-wrapped only March 1 to September 1 of first two seasons after planting. Another alternate measure is to spray trunks AND leaves with 1 lb. DDT 50-W per 16 gal. water once every 30 days, March - September first two growing seasons.

*PROTECT TRUNK* PROTECT TRUNK ESPECIALLY FIRST TWO GROWING SEASONS, or till vigorous growth occurs, by one of above methods; if cord binds tree, replace with new cord. Whenever unwrapping tree, scrub trunk with Octagon Soap to remove any scale insects present.

*PLANTING* PLANTING should be done one tree at a time, to avoid exposure. In planting a grove of some size we often employ several 55-gallon barrels; we load on trunk or wagon, fill all barrels with water; then we place some trees in ONE barrel. This permits the double advantage of minimum exposure of trees to drying winds and air, and plenty of water for planting process. Set the tree in the hole so that the original ground-level (bottom of wrapping, if wrapped) is about 4" to 6" below the level of the edge of hole. Shovel in some of the mixed topsoil, and add water; then more soil, more water, tamping gently with shovel handle to work up thick mud without damaging roots. Continue this until ORIGINAL SOIL LEVEL (bottom of wrapping spiral) is reached with mud, and finally sprinkle a little unwatered soil on top. Using a shovel, widen this basin to AT LEAST 36" ACROSS, AND KEEP THIS BASIN OPEN TO HOLD WATER. If you cover all roots too deeply, you may smother tree. Animal or fowlhouse manure may be applied to soil in basin, ON TOP OF GROUND ONLY, but do not allow it to come in contact (not closer than 6") with tree.

**APPROXIMATELY 50% DEAD OR DOUBTFUL**

**"Imported" Tree, planted February, 1960; photographed October, 1960.**

*FERTILIZE PECAN TREES* FERTILIZE PECAN TREES IN LATE WINTER EVERY YEAR, using about 1 qt. (2 lbs.) of 8-8-8 or 10-10-10 fertilizer for each year since planting, preferably in January or February. One method of application is to punch many "plug" holes 10" or 12" deep, about 12" from tree, and pour a little fertilizer into each hole, and tamp shut with foot. Another method is to spread fertilizer within basin about base of tree, then spade in well, avoiding contact of fertilizer with trunk or main root of tree. As trees increase in size, the feeding area may be extended to about the edge of the branches of trees, or a little beyond, with young trees. After trees begin fruiting as much as 5 to 10 pounds annually, use 4-8-12 or 5-10-15 fertilizer.

*SPRAY PECAN LEAVES* LEAVES OF YOUNG RECENTLY SET PECAN TREES SHOULD BE SPRAYED once each month to control June-bugs and webworms. Use 1 lb. DDT 50-W per 16 gallons of water, applying with ordinary garden sprayer.

*FEED PECAN TREES* FEED TREES WITH ZINC SULFATE ABOUT THE SECOND YEAR, using ½ lb. per tree, and applying by the "plugging" method, preferably independently of fertilizer. CAUTION: THIS MATERIAL IS POISONOUS TO HUMANS AND ANIMALS, but all pecan trees must have some zinc in soluble form. Feed again with zinc after four or five years, especially if trees are growing rapidly, using 1 lb. per inch of tree trunk diameter. (In case flower-bed is planted around tree, apply VERY DEEPLY, for first application, as noted at beginning of paragraph).

*WATER TREES* WATER TREES AFTER PLANTING, beginning in mid-March and continuing through September, in order to promote good growth of trees. It is especially necessary for the larger sizes of trees and for all trees planted on light, porous, sandy soils, first year or two. Dish-water or other home waste water is usually fine for trees. Mulching heavily with straw is beneficial in conserving moisture and discouraging weed growth.

*PROTECT TREES* PROTECT TREES AGAINST BRUISING AND BREAKAGE. In yards, a wire cylinder is often sufficient; but in fields, a good method is to set 3 small treated posts or slabs around each tree. Where stock are allowed to graze around trees, a high cylinder of wire may be employed, so that all leaves are protected, because STOCK WILL EAT EVERY LEAF THEY CAN REACH. After trees grow tall enough, wire may be removed, and cattle will keep lower limbs well pruned. (CAUTION: In pasturing mules or horses, even with older trees, wind some chicken-wire or hardware cloth about the trunks to prevent them from biting bark).

*PROTECTION* PROTECTION FROM MULE OR TRACTOR cultivation injury may be accomplished in the following manner: Drive into ground a long piece of treated lumber or "edging" across the tree at an angle, pointed "DOWN" the tree row, and then drive another similar piece of treated material on opposite side of tree, and pointed "UP" the row; then tie or bind both pieces of edging and tree together, just where they cross, with baling wire. Edging should be sufficiently long that tractor driver or mule is not endangered. Field crop rows may then be lined up parallel to the tree rows.

*REGULAR CULTIVATION* REGULAR CULTIVATION BY HOEING OR PLOWING is essential, when trees are young, and it will promote good tree vigor at any age. In later years, cultivation should not be deeper than 4" or 5", to avoid injury to feeding roots. CLOSE MOWING of land around older trees is nearly as good as cultivation, and much less expensive.

*BEARING* SOME TREES BEGIN TO BEAR 1 to 3 years after planting, but the size and variety of tree cause this time to vary. In general, we recommend medium size trees, from 3 to 7 feet high. However, one may spread his investment over a wider area by the use of even smaller trees, and the choice of size is a matter of individual preference. Very large size trees can be planted successfully, but generally speaking, large trees require more care, especially as to watering, weeding, and cultivating. Because of this, we do not ordinarily recommend use of extremely large trees for commercial plantings, unless land is of very high fertility and trees are kept *well watered.* We prune or "cut back" the larger sizes lightly at the nursery unless requested otherwise, because we know it to be essential. For BEST RESULTS, prune off ¼ to ½ of the above-ground portion of the tree prior to planting. If tree has already been trunk-wrapped, simply remove paper and cord enough to expose one or two "buds" on the stem, and re-tie.

*"BUILDING A TREE"* "BUILDING A TREE" should be your initial aim, rather than "FIRST PECANS," and you should strive at all times to promote the heavy and rapid, strong growth of your tree by every reasonable means. "PROFITABLE BEARING" is your goal,

and that depends on GOOD TREES, OF GOOD VARIETY, PLANTED RIGHT, "THE MAN," AND "THE LAND" — and, in case of homesite plantings, usually "THE LADY," too. It is possible to bring pecan trees into profitable bearing in 7 to 10 years. Properly set with good healthy trees, and properly maintained, your home trees or pecan grove may be productive INDEFINITELY.

*VARIETIES FOR HOME PLANTINGS*

Especially For Home Plantings, Several Varieties may be planted to insure a good crop practically every year, because some varieties tend to fruit heavier some years than others; also, they can cross-pollinate each other to advantage. We can choose your varieties for you if you like, provided you give us a description of the soil and surroundings, but we prefer that you visit us and present your problems personally. We are able to give you better service, fresher stock, and better ultimate satisfaction when you call AT OUR NURSERY. We can show you samples of varieties of all the pecan trees we sell, at our office.

*PLANT GOOD TREES*

We Harvested and Sold, at wholesale prices, in the fall of 1946, from 7½ acres of pecan grove, planted in 1926, 7,325 lbs. of high quality pecans, which brought $3,541.17 "orchard run" — more than enough to pay the original cost of the entire place, 11½ acres, TWICE! (Actually, Mrs. Watson harvested and sold 8,250 lbs. of pecans from this same grove a year or two previously when the owner was in the Armed Forces, but no separate sales records were kept of this grove that year). These 105 trees, grown in our nurseries, lived 100% when planted in 1926. After producing many excellent crops of pecans, this place was formed into Glen Gloria and Beulah Hill Subdivisions, and now forms two fine suburban subdivisions of our city. THIS GROVE IS LIVING PROOF THAT IT PAYS TO PLANT GOOD TREES ON GOOD LAND AND TO TAKE GOOD CARE OF THEM. Some individual lots sold for more than the original cost of the whole place! Many other pecan groves have made beautiful and highly profitable developments.

*PECANS PAY*

We Make Every Reasonable Effort to grow, dig, and pack strong-rooted vigorous trees. In January - February 1960, Mr. T. T. Traywick of Cope, S. C. planted 380 of our fine young pecan trees, and also 250 "imported" trees from a reputable out-of-state nursery in the same grove. All holes were dug with an 18" auger, all trees were trunk-wrapped, planted with water on good land, heavily mulched with straw, were hoed occasionally, and WATERED WEEKLY THE ENTIRE SUMMER, except when it rained. Trees were interplanted with corn or soybeans, and were not individually fertilized at all, except for the field-crop fertilizer they "stole." OUR OWN TREES LIVED 99%, and made growth of about 12" to 36" each, as compared with the "imported" trees, of which 50% WERE STONE DEAD OR HIGHLY DOUBTFUL, and the remainder grew only about 4" or 5"! SOME OF *OUR* TREES WILL PROBABLY BEAR IN 1961.

We have a pecan orchardist friend who sold approximately $40,000 worth of nuts from 120 acres in 1959, besides truck-cropping between some trees and pasturing stock between others; and another who in 1959 sold 160,000 lbs. from 250 acres, young and old trees, and in 1960 estimates his crop at 110,000 lbs. These good growers FEED THEIR TREES, AND THEIR TREES FEED THEM!

*PECAN GROVES NEEDED*

Many Other Pecan Groves Are Needed to furnish a fast-growing world population with the choicest and most nutritious of all nuts, the Southern Pecan. Processors and shellers are constantly asking the farmer to produce greater tonnages of pecans. Pecan production is not limited by government regulation, nor is this likely to come to pass, since they are presently grown only in the Southern U. S., and *known* only to some 250 million people — in a world population of several billions. We have made small shipments of pecan trees to South Africa, Hawaii, and Spain — but

the pecan is virtually unknown to 95% of the people of the world!

*TRUE TO VARIETY ASSURED*

"CUSTOMER CONSIDERATION" is a "must" with us, and we take especial pains to assure that every tree is budded or grafted, and true to variety. There are those today who plant "Stuart" nuts, and then mislead unsuspecting buyers into believing that these trees are genuine STUART-BEARING TREES. And may we add a further note of WARNING: We had the occasion to observe a truck-load of some 6,000 pecan trees "imported" from a very large nursery. We found that some 2,200 of these trees were of other varieties *not even ordered* by the customer!

One very large cotton farmer remarked that his 100-acre Stuart pecan grove paid off far better than any other 100 acres he owned.

A truck-farmer friend of ours lost his entire truck crop from hurricane damage — and his pecan crop was all the produce left.

We've heard of several instances where a whole farm was paid for with ONE CROP of pecans from a small "home orchard," located near the homesite.

## VARIETY DESCRIPTIONS

*STUART*

STUART is the standard Southern pecan variety. It is widely adapted to soil and climatic conditions. It does not usually require spraying for "scab" disease (also miscalled "scale") and is generally well thought of by growers and buyers. Though it bears first crops somewhat later than some others, it tends to be a regular, consistent producer of large, medium soft-shelled, good quality nuts. Size of selected nuts about 1¾" long by 1" in diameter, rather "barrel-shaped" in general, and run about 45 per pound when selected for size. Stuart is the most widely planted popular variety in the South. This variety starts leafing out later than most others, which may make it safer to plant somewhat late in season (and farther North) than some others. Also, Stuart stood the freak cold snap in March 1955 better than many others. The tree is rather upright in habit of growth, has dark green leaves, medium in size. The planting of a good "pollenizing" variety, such as Gloria Grande, Desirable, or Masterpiece nearby, to S or SW direction from Stuarts, may be beneficial in setting maximum number of nuts.

*GLORIA GRANDE*

GLORIA GRANDE was discovered in Orangeburg County about 1920 by Mr. Whitefield W. Watson, the present owner's father, who established our nursery, and who was an outstanding pecan pioneer. This variety closely resembles Stuart, but has many qualities that are distinctly superior. It is larger, though of similar shape, and selected nuts sometimes weigh 33 per pound. Gloria Grande is a very heavy bearer of male pollen, and it is shed about the right time for aiding in the pollenizing of female blooms of Stuart. The kernel is higher in oil and protein content, and it shells out better than Stuart, being of denser composition, and is of a shade deeper golden color. Many growers prefer it to Stuart, and report that it consistently out-yields Stuart. Gloria Grande makes an ideal variety to use with Stuart in the grove, as most pecan buyers class them as Extra Large Stuart Pecans. Also, it is even more scab-resistant, and ripens just a few days later than Stuart, so that if harvest crews happen to gather and mix the two varieties, no great harm would be done, except possibly to lose a premium price for the Gloria Grande nuts. The leaves of Gloria Grande are larger than Stuart, and the tree is very stocky in early growth, branching heavily and fruiting earlier than Stuart. It is a beautiful shade tree and is very storm-resistant, because of its stocky habit of growth and spreading, rather upright, globe-shaped crown. WE OFFER THIS EXCELLENT VARIETY AS ONE THAT HAS FULLY PROVED ITSELF AND OF WHICH WE ARE INDEED PROUD. (Our supply of Gloria Grande is usually very limited, so please order EARLY).

*DESIRABLE*

DESIRABLE is a variety somewhat new in our part of the South, but has been outstandingly successful in Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi during much of the past 25 years. DESIRABLE IS ONE OF THE EARLIEST KNOWN BEARERS, AND WE HAVE SEEN HUNDREDS OF VERY YOUNG TREES SET FRUIT, IMMEDIATELY AFTER GRAFTING, AND ACTUALLY MATURE THE FRUIT ON THEM. The size of nut is larger than Stuart, about same shell thickness, and kernel considerably richer, and of good quality. It cracks and shells out well, is a regular producer, and is scab-resistant. Where it is commercially grown, it brings Stuart prices or sometimes higher on the market. Desirable is rated high as a pollenizing variety. This variety is truly very "DESIRABLE" for shade and production purposes, and is paying off handsomely in our groves. Where trees of good size and quality are planted, and are kept growing very fast, they have been known to produce as much as 2 lbs. of choice nuts the third year.

*MASTERPIECE*

MASTERPIECE (ALSO CALLED "Mahan," "Mayhan," "Fla. Giant," "Miss. Giant," etc.). This variety is extremely prolific and usually very early-bearing, and sometimes sets nuts up to 7 per cluster, truly "giant" in size. It is often said to produce "the largest pecan in the world," and often sets branch-bending crops of these huge pecans. However, because of its tendency to set such heavy crops, it should be kept especially well-fed and should be planted where it can have adequate moisture for the best use of the fertilizers applied to it (in abundance, after it is well-established, particularly potash and phosphoric acid.) If planted on land that is too dry in character, or in especially dry seasons when the crop is excessively heavy, the nuts may not be completely filled, or may be "shy" at the basal end. This nut closely resembles the "Schley" variety in shape, and has an extremely thin shell, medium to good quality kernel, and makes one of the most attractive pecans of all for the in-shell trade. Many roadside stand patrons request this variety, even at high prices. The tree is of very graceful shape. Masterpiece is a very heavy producer of male pollen, which is shed over a rather long period. This variety will "scab" somewhat, after the tree reaches large size, especially in very wet summers. In planting it should be given ample light and distance, and should not be planted under too humid conditions. It should not be over-fed with nitrogen after the tree comes into good bearing. Masterpiece requires about ten days to two weeks longer growing season than Stuart variety to ripen nuts.

*CURTIS*

CURTIS is a very highly scab-resistant variety. It is most widely grown on the sandy soils of Northern Florida, where it originated, although it has been grown, for many years, widely throughout the South. It is a regular to very heavy producer of very fine quality, medium-sized, extremely thin-shelled nuts, which are very attractive to shellers and to housewives. On occasion, Curtis trees will produce tremendous crops, and the quality of kernels has held up extremely well; however, in such cases, the crop will usually be much smaller the next season. We noted recently an 8-10 ft. Curtis tree in our nursery which set 87 nuts! Even when planted on rather poor land, and grown under rather adverse conditions, this variety will often produce well, although it responds better to good land, and to good fertility. The Curtis is best suited to Coastal Plain regions. It ripens about 3 weeks after Stuart. Its foliage is dark green, leaves are fine, graceful, and it produces a beautiful, upright tree, which spreads and bends to form beautiful "arches" in later years.

*CAPE FEAR*

CAPE FEAR variety was developed by the N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station, where it has been tested successfully for many years. It is an early producer of extra high quality, bright-kerneled, thin-shelled pecans. This variety has been producing excellent crops of nuts for years at the Clemson Truck Experiment Station, near Charleston, S. C., where

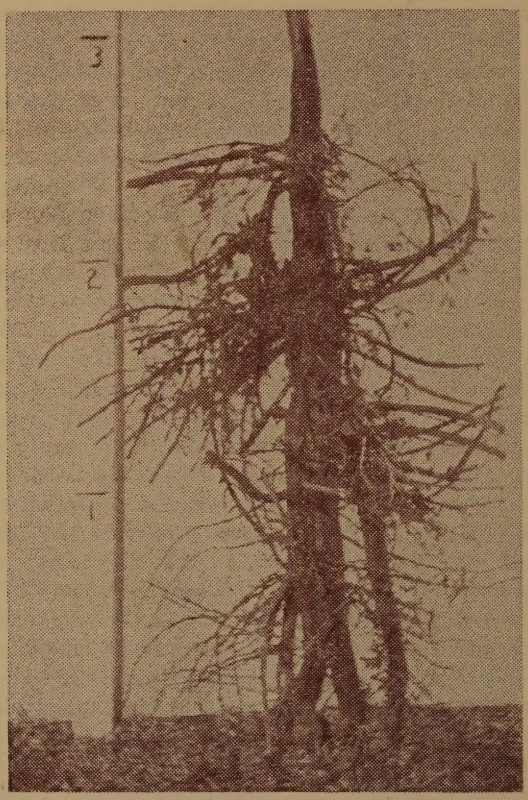
it has matured fine crops of splendid quality nuts, despite very humid conditions. This variety appears to show remarkably more resistance to "scab" than "Schley," and produces nuts similar to "Schley" in quality and shell thinness.

*FARLEY*

FARLEY produces one of the highest quality nuts of all pecans. It is an early bearer of short, roundish, medium-sized, very thin-shelled nuts which crack out nearly *all* whole halves. Kernels are plump and solid, and often have a "hickory-nut" flavor, and many pecan gourmets prefer it to "Schley" variety for quality of kernel, ease of shelling, and remarkable resistance to pecan scab. We consider Farley to be one of the finest of all pecans for home plantings.

PLANT "PECANWOOD" PECAN TREES FOR PLEASURE, FOR PROFIT, FOR PROTECTION. MONEY "GROWS" ON PECAN TREES — PLANT, FERTILIZE, IRRIGATE, CULTIVATE — TAKE CARE OF YOUR PECAN TREES, AND THEY WILL TAKE CARE OF YOU AND OF FUTURE GENERATIONS.

**ROOTS ON A PECANWOOD-GROWN PECAN TREE**



**The basis of good vigor and liveability.**

**WATSON'S PECANWOOD NURSERIES**
**SAMUEL D. WATSON, Owner**
**Cordova Highway**

**P. O. Box 666**
**ORANGEBURG, S. C.**
**Telephone JE 4-2127**